BIJOU THEATRE-2-8:15-A Parlor Match. CASINO-S:15-The Princess Nicotine. COLUMBUS THEATRE-2-8-The Idea DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-The Fencing Master. EDEN MUSEE-S-World in Wax. EMPIRE THEATRE-2-8:15-The Councillor's Wife. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-A Woman of No Impor-

GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-The Professor's Love Story. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-1 p. m. to hibition.

HARLEM OPERA HOU'SE—8—The Algerian.

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE—2—8—The Woollen Stocking.

HERRMANN'S THEATRE—2—8—Vaudeville.

HOYTS MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—S:30—A Temperance Town.

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL-S-Vaudeville. IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL, S. vaudevine.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8:15—Der Vogelhaend!

KOSTER & BIAL'S-\$-Vaudeville.

LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15—An American Duchess.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition.

NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-8-Faust.

PALMER'S THEATRE-2-8:15—1492. STANDARD THEATRE—2-8:30-Charley's Aunt. STAR THEATRE-8-Zamar. TATTERSALL'S, 55th-81, and 7th-ave.—2:30-8:15-Hagen-beck's Trained Animals.

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Sunday Tribune . 2 00 1 00 50 . 5 cts.

Semi-Weekly Tribune . 2 00 . 3 cts.

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Tribune Monthly. . 2 00 . 3 cts.

Postage prepaid by The Tribune . 2 00 . 25 cts. Postage prepaid by The Tribune except as hereinafte

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European Branch, for advertisements only, 1 Norfolk Street, Strand, W. C., London, England. BROOKLYN OFFICES. 307 Fulton-st., 1,152 Myrtle-ave., 63 Court-st., 1,134 dford-ave., 415 Bridge-st.

New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign-The steamship Arawa arrived at Victoria, B. C., bringing advices from Honolulu to December 4; Minister Willis had taken no action toward restoring the monarchy. === Admiral da Gama notified to the foreign legations at Rio that he had taken command of the rebel fleet in the harbor there; Mello is said to have captured a French merchant vessel. === The French Senate unanimously passed the new Press bill; there was an uproar in the Chamber of Deputies, caused by Minister Jonnart at- matic policy without the sanction of the Senate. tempting to prove that the Socialists favored cost £8,000,000, in order to avoid a Cabinet crisis. - Dr. Gregr, the Young Czech leader, made an eloquent speech in the Reichsrath, denouncing Austria's treatment of Bohemia.

Congress.-Both houses in session. - Senate: Senator Cullom spoke against the proposed repeal of the Federal Election laws. House: A bill to admit Utah to Statehood was discussed, without action; the Ways and Means Committee completed its revision of the Tariff bill.

Domestic .- Dr. Charles W. Dabney, jr., president of Tennessee University, was appointed Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. === The State Board of Canvassers will meet in Albany to-day. = More industrial concerns have been forced to shut down or reduce wages. - The jury to try Prendergast, the assassir of Mayor Harrison, was completed. ==== Further testimony was heard at the trial of Daniel Coughlin for the murder of Dr. Cronin. - Vice-President Stevenson spoke at the Augusta Exposition.

City and Suburban.-The Republican primaries were held; opposition tickets in several districts, only one of which was successful. ==== The prosecution in the Meyer case added a mass of testimony to its evidence against the prisoner. The alumni of Columbia College had their annual dinner at the Hotel Brunswick. The Manhattan Company in court contended that its third track in Ninth-ave, is merely a switch. === Stocks dull, but in the main strong and higher. The industrial stocks rallied sharply and the general market followed modestly. The volume of business was not large. Money on call ruled at 1@1% per cent, but the bulk of the new business was done at the lower figure.

The Weather,-Forecast for to-day: Fair, much lder. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 46 degrees; lowest, 29; average, 361/2.

Our Washington dispatches contain the pleasing information that a favorable report on the name of Mr. Hornblower is altogether likely to be made by the Senate Judiciary Committee at its meeting to-morrow. Of his confirmation thereafter there is no question, though it is doubtful whether the report can be acted on in time to enable the new Justice to take his seat on the bench before the holiday recess. He is needed there as early as possible, and should of right have been confirmed when the nomination was first made, several months ago.

The State Board of Canvassers will begin its work to-morrow, delay having been caused by the inexcusable failure of the Kings County Canvassers to complete the canvass in that county with promptness. It is understood that in some of the Senate districts where the Republican candidate for Senator was successful the Democrats succeeded in electing their delegates to the Constitutional Convention; but still the Republicans will easily have a good majority in that body. Unless something quite unexpected happens, the work of the State Canvassers will be only of a formal character.

District-Attorney Nicoll is not disposed to shirk his duties because his official career is nearly at an end. Yesterday he took a hand himself in the prosecution of Meyer, clearly to the advantage of the case for the people. The eases heard furnished important corroboration on numerous points of the narrative given by the principal witness against the prisoner.

The fact of the conspiracy described by Muller appears to be satisfactorily proved; but to say that is not to say that the charge of murder against Meyer has been substantiated. It is on the circumstances under which Brandt came to his death that the prosecution must chiefly rely to convince the jury that murder was done.

Senator Hill assumed a favorite role yester-Maynard the moment Senator Cullom cited the outrage in this State two years ago as a monumental instance of a wrong upon the people. What Mr. Hill undertook to do was to convince the Senate that Maynard's theft made no difference in the control of the Legislature of 1892. The fact is that because the Democrats gained the XVth District in 1891 they were able to capture the entire State Senate, and Mr. Hill may have despised such work, but they were cannot successfully deny it.

News from Honolulu ten days later than that previously received was brought by the steamship Arawa, which reached Victoria yesterday. There has been no important change in the situation. Minister Willis has given his word that he will do nothing toward carrying out his the bill went to the Governor, the bosses reinstructions until the arrival of the Alameda, which will sail from San Francisco to-morrow, and will, presumably, carry him the revised determination of the Administration, unless protests from men of all parties rained in on that was forwarded by the Corwin last week. The Provisional Government has determined to scheme for subjugating this city and State by resist by force any attempt to overturn it by fraudulent elections had succeeded. the United States, and at a largely attended meeting of annexationists held on November 25 resolutions were adopted deprecating the action of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham. The Provisional Government is evidently prepared to maintain its rights at all bazards, and, as the petition presented to Mr. Willis on December 2 shows, it is backed up by the best sentiment on alike, for they are radically different. Here a the islands.

SENATOR HOAR'S CRITICISM.

unconstitutional action cannot be quashed by every Democratic district in many counties such evasive pleading as Senator Gray's. The point raised is simple and direct. On March 7, majority of Democratic inspectors, All other 1893, the President ordered Mr. Blount to pro- conditions surrounding country polling places ceed to Hawaii on a secret mission, accrediting are essentially different from those existing him by letter as a Commissioner from the Government who was to be "paramount as a representative of the United States in these islands." The Senate was in session, but was not consuited. The Commissioner was appointed to an anomalous diplomatic office without the consent of the Senate. Senator Hoar describes the commissioning of the Paramount one as a Presidential attempt to usurp all the diplomatic powers of the Senate and the Government, and consequently as a gross violation of the Constitution. Senator Gray and other defenders of promote any base interest, and may even the President have much to say that is not to strengthen, here and there outside this city, the the point, but fail to meet the issue raised by Senator Hoar. A similar question arose under the Adminis-

tration of John Quincy Adams, when commissioners were appointed to attend a congress of American republics at Panama. The Senate, when the nominations were subsequently submitted to it, affirmed that the President did not have a constitutional right to select diplomatic agents without the consent of the Senate, except when vacancies occurred during a recess, and that new offices could not be created by Executive act. The subject was elaborately discussed in a report presented by Senator Macon from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the general conclusion reached that it is impossible for the Executive to escape from the embarrassments produced by entering into secret diplomatic arrangements or negotiations without the knowledge and the consent of the Senate. The President when he appointed Mr. Blount as a Commissioner paramount in authority to the United States Minister created a new office and entered upon a secret diplo-

He had not been in office three months in 1885 before he reversed the action of Congress and kept in operation the fisheries clauses which had been formally abrogated by his predecessor's proclamation. That was without constitutional warrant, and involved nullification of an act of Congress and a cession to forno authority to make. He waited until December, 1885, and then recommended arbitration of the fisheries dispute. The Senate responded by passing Retaliation acis. The President adhered obstinately to his own policy and appointed commissioners to negotiate a new Fisheries treaty. This was done after the Senate had distinctly condemned the policy of negotiation and had presented retaliation as the proper alternative. The names of the commissioners were not presented to the Senate for confirmation, although the negotiations began only a few days before Congress reassembled. The President in that instance created new offices, initiated a policy in defiance of the expressed will of Congress, and usurped powers which the Senate had always lealously guarded.

The original appointment of Mr. Blount as Paramount Commissioner was equally objectionable. All the arrangements were made deliberately with a view to dispensing with the advice and sanction of the Senate. The conduct of the Administration was disingenuous, tricky and mischievous, and merits as severe a rebuke from the Senate as the illegal negotlation of the Fisheries treaty received during Mr. Cleveland's first term.

THE INSPECTORS OF ELECTIONS.

The Democratic leaders who meant to rule and despoil the State of New-York indefinitely had secured the first essential condition of success when Mayor Grant converted the Police Board of this city from a non-partisan to a Tammany Commission in the spring of 1889. To do that they needed only to control the Mayor. They had the power and they used it remorselessly. The invariable practice of many years, possessing almost the sanctity of law. constantly cherished and defended by the people, was overthrown and all the machinery of elections in this city was put in the hands of Tammany. This was a long step toward a despotism of fraud, but there were other steps necessary to reach the goal, which only the Legislature could take. For two years the voters of the State prevented the completion of the job by keeping the Democrats out of full ing the perpetration of a wrong and the duty power at Albany, and that was the lawful effect of their votes in the election of 1891. But at last Democratic villany was equal to the task of overthrowing the popular will, the Legislature of 1892 was made Democratic by the theft of the Senate and the long-sought opportunity had come.

There is no need to rehearse here the record of that session. One monumental outrage is the subject of this article. It was the most notorious of all the Democratic doings of that year, because it was so directly and obviously supplemental to the partisan reconstruction of the Police Board. This was the Farquhar bill reducing the number of election inspectors in every district of this city from four to three and giving two of the three to Tammany. The nature and purpose of this measure did not

both parties in boards of election inspectors had been the strongest guarantee of honest elections which the voters possessed. It was not a perfect safeguard against fraud, but it was the best we had. It was so regarded universally. The Democratic bosses invariably appealed to day when he sprang to the defence of Isaac H. it as a sufficient answer to every charge of fraud contemplated or accomplished.

And so, when a storm of indignant protests no refuge. They scarcely made a pretence of offering an excuse. They wanted a majority of the inspectors and determined to have them. Richard Croker went to Albany to put the bill through. A few Democrats in the Legislature all docile. "They were going to take their own," as one of McLaughlin's creatures said in the Assembly just as the bill was passing; and when, in spite of the denunciations of eminent Democrats without number and great Democratic journals like "The Brooklyn Eagle," every Democratic Senator obeyed orders and joiced, caring nothing for the condemnation of honest men and being perfectly sure of Mr. Flower. Of course he signed the bill, though him. Another manoeuvre in the comprehensive

Second in importance in the list of jobs to be undone by the coming Legislature is this law giving to Tammany two out of three election inspectors in New-York City. The proper way to undo it is to establish equal representation in election beards throughout the State, Not because the conditions in city and country are Tammany Police Board creates a partisan board of inspectors in every district. In the country the voters of every district elect the inspectors. Senator Hoar's indictment of the President's of whom the minority must have one; so that which are overwhelmingly Republican has a here, and they all favor fair elections, whoever the inspectors may be. The pretence which was set up, while the Farquhar bill was under discussion, that Democratic leaders merely wanted for the city what the country already had, was belated, false and shabby, human being was deceived by it. But because not a suspicion of partisanship ought to attach to any act of the Legislature at the coming session, and because an equal division of inspectors throughout the State cannot possibly safeguards of the polls, a bill to that effect ought to be promptly passed. Such a measure will suitably and effectively supplement the restoration of a non-partisan Police Board, and the two together will set up a barrier against electoral frauds which thieves will not easily break through even here.

HAWAH AS A REPUBLIC.

Minister Thurston's departure for Honolulu makes probable a new development in the Hawallan situation. It is known that Mr. Thurs ton, since the publication of Secretary Gresham's letter, indicating the Administration's violent, unlawful and odious scheme to restore Queen Liliuokalani, has believed that the response of his Government should be the establishment of a republic. He has felt that the obility of the progressive residents of Hawaii to administer its affairs has passed beyond the experimental stage. The difficulties they desired to avoid were by Mr. Cleveland's policy of opposition to annexation and then of injury to the Provisional Government forced upon them, and This was not the President's first attempt the benefits of union with this country de-conduct the Government, Mr. Thurston thinks that they should now place themselves where an act to their disadvantage by the present un-American Administration of the United States would be an act of such wanton and Indisputable outrage as that not even the feeble and eigners of maritime jurisdiction which he had puerile excuses now offered in its behalf would avail to save it from the condemnation of the

There is force in Mr. Thurston's views. They seem both reasonable and possible of execution. At all events, there is little doubt that the purpose of his sudden departure is to urge fluence in Hawaii and to the injury of our pressued has distinctly invited these misfortunes Fatuous and malignant, conceived in personal ous Administration, it has brought our relations with Hawaii into a condition from which it is almost impossible to extricate them and to retain the good-will of the Hawaiian people. has set parties against each other there. It has intense indignation and resentment against us wall, it has gained us no friends among the Royalists. As a party they have always been inimical to the United States. They have alto prevent American ascendancy they have revenue about \$62,000,000. given themselves into the hands of Great Britparties, native, British, Japanese and Portuguese, that seek by sustaining the monarchy American Union. Mr. Cleveland has played their game for them,

but, as the barren result of Mr. Willis's mission shows, without the courage to go to those extremes of outrage and illegality that are necessary to accomplish his purpose and to earn their undesirable gratitude. Their voices are now lifted to swell the chorus of condemnation with which Hawaii is ringing. To them our Government is guilty of cowardice in that, acknowledgof righting it, it does not dare to proceed. While to those elements of the Hawaiian public that have given to the country all the strength and the standing it possesses, that have redeemed it from barbarism and have created a controllgovernment, commercial development and all that is involved in the term civilization, we are convicted of base ingratitude. We have denounced our own friends, our cousins and that it was dishonestly come by, and that they, far from being patriots and gentlemen, are the despoilers of a race of unfortunates.

These are the results of Mr. Cleveland's base policy. The signs are not wanting that if he

amends to the Provisional Government of Ha- mittee will there be defeated. waii, and should invite its representatives to about a solution of the real problem which against the Farquhar bill broke out, they had President Harrison proposed to solve by his negotiation of the Annexation Treaty. Whatever Mr. Thurston succeeds in accomplishing by his present errand to Honolulu we must not let our influence in Hawaii fall away. So long as that country holds its place in the Pacific Ocean, its interests and those of the United States must be made coincidental.

> At first blush the methods of Congressman "Champ" Clark, of Pike County, Missouri, in political discussion seem open to objection. It is reported from Washington that on last Saturday night or in the early hours of Sunday morn-

"CHAMP" CLARK'S NEW METHOD.

ing "Champ," being engaged in discussion with Marcellus L. West, a colored Republican of local prominence, undertook to enforce his arguments with a knife, with which he slashed his adversary's neck. The Federal Elections law not having yet been repealed, the colored Republican took advantage of the condition of Negro Domination," under which the country is suffering untold misery, and proceeded to dominate "Champ" by slugging him into limp and helpless insensibility, in which condition he was bundled off to a hospital. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say that had this happened in Pike County, Missouri, where the people are on the alert against "Negro Domination," Mr. Marcellus L. West and possibly twenty or thirty other colored Republicans suspected of sympathizing with him would have been either roasted over a slow fire or hung up and shot full of holes by a liberty-loving community. Instead of which-and this illustrates the horrors of "Negro Domination"-"Champ" himself was arrested after being laid up thirty-six hours for repairs, and ignominiously compelled to answer to a charge of assault. At last accounts it was understood that he had agreed to "settle" with Mr. West and that the charge was withdrawn.

We remember "Champ." He was one of the orators at the last Fourth-of-July celebration in Tammany Hall. That being simply an occasion for oratory and not a discussion, he appeared without a knife. He told several stories and gave the East Fourteenth Street patriots charity in the truest sense. Other churches some "good ideas," which, he said, "Judge will doubtless see the wisdom of following this Crisp, Benton McMillin and us that was raised among the niggers got from them." It was remarked at the time that, though he gave his audience an excellent illustration of Pike County politics and Pike County manners, the address as a whole required too many dashes in printing to suit the tastes of even Tammany Democrats, and was rather too rank to be counted a howling success in this latitude. "Champ" did not know it, however. He stayed in town two or three days and indulged in newspaper interviews, in which he patted himself on the back for having been the only real

sensation on the Tammany programme. We have said that his method of conducting political discussions with a knife seems at first blush to be open to objection. Calling the previous question with a knife is such an abrupt departure from ordinary parliamentary procedure, such precipitate closure of debate, that Speaker Crisp himself, whom "Champ" included among "us that was raised among the niggers," would hardly be willing to have it in-'Champ" should not be condemned out of method is in some measure an improvement limber Pike County tongue, Death, indeed, in any form is much to be preferred to being compelled to listen to him. Mr. Marcellus L. West evidently did not know what a blessed boon was granted him when "Champ" Clark stopped talking and drew his knife.

THE WORRY OF "REFORMERS,"

Wilson, doubtless begin to appreciate the warnthem upon President Dole and the Hawailan ling of The Tribune that they had better not Cabinet. No one can blame him for taking this expect to get their new Tariff bill passed be position, even if it leads, as in the nature of fore February 1. It was to have been ready things it must tend to do, to the loss of our in- before Congress met, all remember, and long epough to leave the Republican members of the tige in the Pacific and our commercial post-committee the time allowed for the preparation tion. The course our Government has pur- of their objections. But it was not ready then, and after twelve days of December have passed the Democratic members of the committee have and partisan malevolence, intended at what- just finished their task to their own satisever public risk to injure and discredit a previ- faction. They have made several hundred bill first saw the light, and were yet at work in secret conclave near midnight on Monday at the Treasury Department trying to find some For, precisely as parties have been set against point of agreement. Democratic dispatches each other here, so Mr. Cleveland's evil scheme represent that the committee is thoroughly worn out and angered by the difficulties endone even worse than that, for while creating countered. The estimates showing what decrease of revenue is expected from the measure in the minds of our own kith and kin in Ha- have not yet been completed, as indeed they could not be with further changes liable to be apparently admitted in general, however, that ways turned from it to England, and in seeking the bill is expected to cut down the customs

The difficulties increase as the nature of the ain. The residence of the British Minister has bill becomes known. Many changes have been been a common meeting-ground for all the made already in order to placate Democratic members of the House whose votes must be had, but who flatly refuse to support the bill to prevent the consolidation of Hawaii with the unless the interests of their constituents are or foggy weather. less sacrificed. Thus it is stated that Representative Geary, of California, as soon as the bill appeared, pledged himself to constituents that the duties on oranges and champagne should be changed in the interest of producers, and the Democrats of the committee have yielded. Representative Tarsney, of Missouri, though he had assented as a member of the committee to the bill as first printed, found it necessary to make a similar demand on behalf of lead producers, with partial success. Lumber interests have been heard from, and command so many votes that sawed lumber was put back at the old rate of duties. The pearl-button industry proved too influential to be crushed out of ex-Istence, and the duties were put back at nearly ing public sentlment in favor of progress, free | the old rate. Slight changes were made in the duties on carpets, because members represented that practically all the smaller manufacturers would be forced to stop production at the rates proposed. It takes a column of fine type barebrothers and sons, as a mob of liars and mean by to enumerate the alterations which have intriguers, and, frowning upon the gift they thus been made under compulsion, so to brought to our enrichment, we have charged speak, for Democratic Congressmen begin to see that the bill would be ruinous in Northern districts if they cannot make it at least tolerably acceptable to interests controlling a balance of power there. In fact, one member

remain in doubt a moment after its introduc- does not actually disavow it, he will presently would have left the Democratic party without a tion. Since the redemption of the city after acknowledge his defeat by throwing the whole single Congressional district at the North, There Tweed's downfall the equal representation of controversy into Congress and by imposing is no evidence that as yet a majority in the upon that body the duty of getting us out of the House has been sufficiently placated; on the trouble and discredit that he has got us in as contrary, some of the worst points of disagreebest it may. Congress should perform its duty | ment, such as the one regarding sugar duties boldly, resolutely and frankly. It should, in and bounties, seem to be left for final action truth, "undo the wrong," It should make in the House with an expectation that the com-

This is only one class of trouble. The Presisuch a conference at Washington as will bring | dent and his advisers are demanding changes, Members of the committee are reported as being very indignant at this continual "dictation," and between the Representatives who refuse to vote for the bill if it does some things and the President, who demands that it shall do those things, the life of a member is full of worry. The President and Secretary each has behind him, as has been shown, a set of confidential advisers, and they do not altogether agree in their proposals, and when one of these confidential advisers sends word that he has discovered "a new defect which must be remedled," having knowledge of interests in one State or another which must be placated, a fresh difficulty has to be met.

Nothing but party necessity has caused the proposal of any new Tariff bill at this time, and nothing else gives the proposed bill a chance of passage in the House. But that is a tremendous force, and it is well to remember that under its pressure nearly all the Democratic members will at the last vote for a bill which individually they may detest, rather than have it confessed that the Democratic party in power finds it impossible to repeal the McKinley bill and give the country the "promised reform." When action comes in open House Democrats will feel the pressure of party necessity and the force of Executive influence, and although changes are not improbable, the country must expect that the bill reported, bad as it is, will be in the main sustained and passed. What will happen in the Senate cannot be anticipated until it is seen in what form the measure gets through the House, and what means are proposed for raising the \$70,000,000 additional revenue required.

The great army of unemployed workingmen in the country will learn with unalloyed satisfaction that the Ways and Means Committee in revising their tariff scheme have cut down the duty on cut diamonds from 15 to 10 per cent.

It is a great satisfaction to announce that the Church of the Heavenly Rest in this city has decided to have no Christmas decorations this year, but will devote the money usually used for that purpose to paying rents and buying food and clothing for the poor. This is Christian example. The same idea is applicable in the family circle as well. This is a good year for doing without Christmas trees and greens and expensive presents. The money spent in this way in ordinary years amounts to an enormous sum in the aggregate. Why should it not be devoted to the help of the large and increasing number of people who are in sore need of material assistance?

Peanuts, it is announced, will remain on the dutiable list in the Wilson tariff. This will win the support of the North Carolina representatives whose constituents are largely engaged in raising peanuts, and of the senior Senator from New-York to whom the introduction of peanut polities in this State is due.

It is reported that President Cleveland has made up his mind to do the handsome thing by the Hon. John E. Russell, who fell outside the breastworks in Massachusetts on the 7th of November. In the first place, according to a Boston dispatch, he offered Mr. Russell the Italian Embassy, and when that was declined tried to persuade him to become Collector of the Port of port, having as part of her cargo 21,000 boxes of Boston, But Mr. Russell has not been persuaded. In connection with these two refusals it is interesting to recall his method of acquiring flexibility of voice by shouting to his hired 000 and 4,000,000 oranges. As the Florida orange crop upon the one he illustrated in Tammany Hall. man across a pend early last fall. It is evi- this year is estimated at 5,000,000 boxes there should It is less cruel, less lingering and prolonged, dent that Mr. Russell is looking for a job at be a plentiful supply of cheap and delicious fruit. which he can put to good use that flexible voice painful, less shameful and freer from torture of his obtained at such an outlay of effort and than to be done to death with his loose and gray matter. It would be of no particular value in Rome or in the Collector's office in Boston-that is plain enough. Just what places that would fill the bil, are at the President's disposal we do not at the moment recall; but if Russell is to be satisfied after his defeat for the Governorship, he must have a chance to bring his flexible and finely tempered voice

The Gerry society has dismissed from its em-Democrats generally, and even Chairman ploy Mr. Pallas, who appeared in Justice Koch's court the other day with a jag on. The "bust of Pallas" seems to have been a little inopportune. Let us hope he will never go on another. It's very risky business. The late Edgar A. Poe noticed one that was sat on by a "bird of evil." This one was sat on by Judge Koch. And then the Gerry society said "Nevermore!"

The revised record of the 2,000-ton cruiser Marblehead, which reduced the average speed from 18.94 to 18.44 knots, not only astounded officers of the Trial Board and the Navy Department, but was a disappointment to the builders. This instance brings up again the defects of the present system of determining the speed of ships, where so many thousands of dollars depends on minute accuracy in the determination of the effect of the tide. According to the reports of the Trial Board the trial was made at the wrong time, as the tide turned during the run. This is an element which always ought to be considered, and which has been pointed out by about every expert. The Olympia twice lost her trial on account of fog, when she was doing splendidly in speed and horse-power. The made at any hour by the secret conclave. It is trial was postponed because the landmarks could not be seen. When the Bancroft was tried, under what was spoken of as the "standardized screw system," the official reports were not only favorable to the method, but the builders expressed perfect satisfaction with it. Under this system fog and tide make no difference, and there is no serious expense to Government and builders, as all observations are made on the machinery tell-tales, and a trial may be conducted in thick

> Our estimable neighbor "The Sun" says that "our Republican fellow-citizens are law-abiding and intelligent, and not addicted to breaches of the peace." Would that the Republicans could truthfully say as much for all their Democratic fellow-citizens.

Chairman Wilson has consented to change the date for the enforcement of the tariff scheme in response to the demands of the drygoods trade. has substituted June 1 for March 1, and thereby done something to save the spring and summer trade, which had been demoralized by his original blunder. The first mistake has already proved costly to the trade. Many large orders have been cancelled in consequen the publication of the date first selected. Importers have been among the largest sufferers.

The Hawaiian situation up to date is something like this: The hand of the Administration, including the Blount little joker, thrown up; status quo in Hawaii, throne down; the coming fate of the Administration policy, thrown over.

Postmaster-General Bissell has just found out, what has been long known to the people of this city, that the sanitary arrangements in the Postoffice building are miserably inadequate. This is doubtless one step toward the betterment is quoted as saying that the bill as first reported of them. Referring to one department of

the Postoffice he says that it is an outrage that the men are compelled to work there. of the employes of the Postoffice are frequently made ill on account of the bad air in the quarters which they are compelled to occupy. The parsimonious policy which makes this possible has no justification whatever. The New-York Postoffice ought not only to be equipped in the best way from a sanitary point of view, but every facility should be supplied for the easy and expeditious handling of the large mails that have constantly to be disposed of. As a citizen of this State Mr. Bissell should take a special interest in seeing that the needs of the metropolitan Postoffice are fully met.

PERSONAL

Professor William R. Ware; of Columbia College, has been called by the commissions having in charge the new library and museum building in Milwaukee as an expert to pass upon the plans submitted for those buildings. Professor Ware is now in Milwaukee, where he will spend several days looking at the seventy-two plans that have been sent in competition, of which he will select five or six, from which the final choice is to be made.

President Carnot, of the French Republic, is a skilful amateur photographer, and during the visit

G. Watanabe, of the Imperial Bank of Japan, and G. Nagasaki, of the Yokohama Specie Bank are in Denver, Col., visiting the smelters in that neighborhood. They expect to be in Washington this winter to acquaint themselves more thor-oughly with the National banking system. The Nabob of Rampur, one of the Indian princes

has been in Berlin recently. He was received with great distinction and entertained by the highest people in the city. He was invited to visit Welmar by the Grand Duke and cheerfully accepted the in-vitation. He showed great interest in the old town and visited the homes of Goethe and Schiller & number of times. The Emir of Nune has sent a lion to Queen Vic

toria as a present in recognition of a letter which she wrote him. The animal arrived in Liverpool a few days ago. The Emir pays tribute to the Sultan of Sokoto, who also enriched the Queen's collection of beasts with a lion a few years ago. It is now the pride of the London Zoological Exposition.

The Executive Committee of the Western Reserve University has appointed Mrs. Mary Noyes Colvin professor of Romance Languages in the College for Women. Mrs. Colvin was graduated from Mount Holyoke, and after studying and teaching several years she entered for a degree at the University of Zurich. In February, 1888, that university bestowed upon her the degree of Ph. D., summa cum laude, she having been the first woman to recum laude, she having been the first woman to re-ceive the doctor's degree from the institution. During 1883-9 she studied at the Sorbonne, L'Ecole des Hautes Etudes, L'Ecole de Chartes, and the College de France. Since 1899 she has been secre-tary of the Bryn Mawr Preparatory School. She has edited a number of books under the auspices of the Early English Text Society of London. Mrs. Colvin salled for Europe last week to devote herself to study in Italy and Spain till the opening of the college next September.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In the far West a girl who works in a railroad restaurant is known as a "biscuit shooter."

Found Him Out in Time.—"No, I shall never marry him" sighed the maiden. "When he saw one of the fellows bleeding at the football game he turned pale. I couldn't be happy with such a man. He'd always want me to cut the chickens' heads off myself."—(Chicago Tribune.

The song "Fair Harvard" was written many years ago in the Fay House, which is now the home of Radcliffe College, whose students constitute "Fairer Harvard."

It has been found possible, says Professor Dolbear, by employing large lenses of proper local length, to project pictures upon the clouds. Probably in a few years, or sooner, one, as he rides along the highway on a cloudy day, will be able to read overhead how Senator Smith was snatched from the grave by a few doses of Jones's infallible pills.—(Lowell Courier. An English ventriloquist recently beat a handbag, at the same time mimicking the cries of a dog.

sympathetic man rushed up and gave the man a thrashing. The ventriloquist sued him for damages; but the case was decided against him, on the ground that the dog champion acted in good faith.

Express.

A steamer from Savannah recently arrived at this 150 and 200 in number, and about eighty pounds and amounted in round numbers to between 3,500,-

Oh, woman, in our hours of ease, Uncertain, coy and hard to plasse, Into a heroine you're turned Where bargain counters are concerned. —(Washington Star.

Thompson Chandler, a Lyons Farms (N. J.) farm er, is the father of two boys, according to a loc paper, the eldest being sixty years of age and the youngest eight. His eldest son has a son forty years old, who in turn is the father of a boy six teen years old. The latter is twice the age of his granduncle. While Farmer Chandler's eight-year old son is going to school at Lyons Farms, his sixty-year-old boy is a prosperous business man of Vineland, N. J., and the latter's forty-year-old sor

A hackman found this order written on his slate last summer, according to a Maine correspondent; "Joe: Send hacks and wagons in time to carry the following to the Bar Harbor train:

ne following to the
"One wife.
"Two nurses,
"Three servants,
"Four children,
"Five trunks,
"Four valles,
"Three grips,
"Two bundles,
"One me (outs
panion."

(outside preferred)."-(Youth's Com-

"At Easton," says "The Philadelphia Record," "a road runs alongside the Lehigh tracks, and slightly higher. On this road strikers and their hoot at and deride the men who stuck by company. As an engineer was passing in his cab the other morning he was greeted with the usual cry of 'scab,' hisses, hoots, and other little evidences of the feelings of the crowd. Slowing down his engine, he said quietly to the men and women who were so close that he could almost touch them you please. I buried my wife two weeks ago, and work for those little ones.' That man has passed up and down there frequently since then, but no-body has made any further efforts to annoy him."

erennially Large.—They had been talking learn-y of the crops and the varying yield from year

to year.

"Well," said one, "other crops may be poor, of even fall almost entirely, but there is always a good date crop, especially of the American variety."

"What is the American variety of date, I'd like to know?"
"The candidate."—(Pittsburg Chronicle.

Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of Agriculture may not be a poet, but yet in his first annual report he resorted to "alliteration's artful aid" in order to enforce his point and make a proper impression on He says that the vague character of the organization of the Department "offers opulent opportunities for the exercise of the most pro-nounced paternalism." After that there would appear to be nothing for Congress to do in the matter but to change the law at the very earliest moment. To leave Secretary Morton exposed to "opulent op-portunities" even a single day longer than is absolutely necessary would indeed be a cruel thing.

Ingenious, Anyway.—"I appreciate the service you do me, sir, in offerin' me ther job," said Roadslde Workam, "but I cannot take it."
"Why not?"

"Why not?"
"Wen I think of ther thousands of my fellow
men who might have it—how can I deprive them
of ther means of galnin' an honest livelihood by
takin' of it myself?"—(Chicago Record.

Says "The Boston Transcript": "The first lady not have fancied in her most imaginative moment that more than 250 years later her girlhood's name would be given to a college for women at Harvard sent her bundred pounds over seas from England to aid the cause of education. She cast her bread upon the waters, and it is returned to her memory in honor after all these many days. Mrs. Agassiz, the president of the Harvard Annex, is congratulated on this most charming and suggestive choice

Bobby-Pop, what is reason? Fend Parent-Reason, my boy, is that which enables a man to determine what is right. Bobby-And what is instinct? Fond Parent-Instinct is that which tells a woman she is right, whether she is or not.—(Brooklyn Life.